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Sixty-seventh session

Provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly*

To convene at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 18 September 2012, at 3 p.m.

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly (rule 31).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 30).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rules 30 and 103).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 30).
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee (rule 21).
8. General debate (resolution 57/301).

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (b); General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) and Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).
10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (resolution 64/78).

* Issued in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure.

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11. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS (resolutions S-26/2, 60/262 and 65/277 and decision 66/562).

12. Sport for peace and development (resolution 65/4).

13. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.[1]

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (resolutions 60/265, 65/1, 65/10, 65/277, 65/285 and 65/309).

15. Culture of peace (resolutions 64/13, 66/116 and 66/226).

16. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order (resolution 65/120).

17. Information and communications technologies for development (resolution 66/184).

18. Macroeconomic policy questions:

    (a) International trade and development (resolutions 1995 (XIX) and 66/185);

    (b) International financial system and development (resolutions 66/187 and 66/188);

    (c) External debt sustainability and development (resolution 66/189).

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (resolution 66/191).

20. Sustainable development (resolutions 65/151 and 66/192):

    (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolutions 47/191 and 66/197);

    (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolutions 65/155 and 66/198);

    (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolutions 65/158 and 66/199);

    (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind (resolution 66/200);

[1] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-sixth session. Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the sixty-seventh session is subject to any action the General Assembly may take on it at its sixty-sixth session.

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolution 66/201);

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 66/202);

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session (resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 66/203);

(h) Harmony with Nature (resolution 66/204);

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (resolution 66/206).

21. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (resolution 66/207).

22. Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development (resolutions 63/225, 65/167 and 65/170).

23. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolutions 65/171 and 66/213 and decision 66/553);

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Trans Transport Cooperation (resolution 66/214).

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues (resolution 65/173):

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 66/215);

(b) Industrial development cooperation (resolution 65/175).

25. Operational activities for development (resolution 35/81):

(a) Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolutions 65/177 and 66/218);

(b) South-South cooperation (resolution 66/219).

26. Agriculture development and food security (resolution 66/220).

27. Social development:

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (resolution 66/125);

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family (resolutions 63/153, 65/186, 66/67 and 66/126);

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing (resolution 66/127).

28. Advancement of women:

(a) Advancement of women (resolutions 34/180, 45/124, 65/187, 65/188, 65/190 and 66/131);

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (resolutions 50/203, 52/100, 64/141 and 66/132).

29. People's empowerment and a peace-centric development model (item proposed by Bangladesh (A/67/143)).

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

30. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (b)).

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission (resolutions 60/180 and 65/7).

32. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict (resolution 66/252).

33. Prevention of armed conflict:[1]

(a) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution.

34. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development (resolution 66/283).

35. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (resolution 65/121).

36. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 66/18 and 66/19).

37. Question of Palestine (resolutions 66/14 to 66/17).

38. The situation in Afghanistan (resolution 66/13).

39. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.[2]

40. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.[2]

41. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (resolution 66/6).

42. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development (decision 60/508).[3]

43. Question of Cyprus (resolution 58/316).[3]

44. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (resolution 58/316).[3]

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 58/316).[3]

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[2] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the sixty-seventh session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-sixth session.

[3] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

46. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (resolution 58/316).[3]

47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (resolution 58/316).[3]

48. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (resolution 58/316).[3]

49. University for Peace (resolution 64/83).

50. Effects of atomic radiation (resolution 66/70).

51. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 66/71).

52. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 65/272 and 66/72 to 66/75).

53. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 66/76 to 66/80).

54. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.[1]

55. Questions relating to information (resolutions 66/81 A and B).

56. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 66/82).

57. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 66/83).

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 66/84).

59. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 66/85).

60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 66/86 to 66/91 and decision 66/522).

61. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 66/503).

62. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (resolution 66/225).

63. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (resolutions 428 (V), 66/133 and 66/135).

C. Development of Africa

64. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support:[1]

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 65/278).

D. Promotion of human rights

65. Report of the Human Rights Council (resolutions 60/251 and 65/281).

66. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children (resolutions 44/25, 62/141 and 66/141);

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (decision 66/540).

67. Rights of indigenous peoples:

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples (resolutions 65/198 and 66/142);

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (decision 66/540).

68. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolutions 2106 A (XX), 3380 (XXX), 65/200 and 66/143);

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 66/144).

69. Right of peoples to self-determination (resolutions 66/145 and 66/147).

70. Promotion and protection of human rights:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments (resolutions 2200 A (XXI), 39/46, 66/148, 66/150 and 66/229);

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 65/206 to 65/208, 65/210, 65/213, 65/214, 65/222, 66/152, 66/155, 66/156, 66/158 to 66/161, 66/164, 66/165, 66/167, 66/168 and 66/172);

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives (resolutions 66/174, 66/175 and 66/230);

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (resolutions 48/121 and 48/141).

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

71. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance (resolution 66/117):

    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolutions 64/75, 66/9, 66/119, 66/120 and 66/227);

    (b) Assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 66/118);

    (c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions.[1]

F. Promotion of justice and international law

72. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (b)).

73. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (Security Council resolution 955 (1994)).

74. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (Security Council resolution 827 (1993)).

75. Report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 66/262).

76. Oceans and the law of the sea:

    (a) Oceans and the law of the sea (resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33, 59/24, 65/37 A and 66/231);

    (b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (resolutions 46/215 and 66/68).

77. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (resolution 66/93).

78. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fifth session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

79. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (resolution 66/97).

80. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 66/98).

81. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (resolution 65/29).

82. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 65/30).

83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 66/101).

84. The rule of law at the national and international levels (resolution 66/102).

85. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction (resolution 66/103).

G. Disarmament

86. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 1145 (XII)).

87. Reduction of military budgets (resolution 35/142 B).

88. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (resolution 66/23).

89. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe (decision 65/515).

90. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (resolution 66/24).

91. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 66/25).

92. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 66/26).

93. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 66/27).

94. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament (decision 66/515).

95. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C);

(b) Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms (resolution 64/48 and decision 66/518);

(c) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (resolution 65/49);

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (resolution 65/51);

(e) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (resolution 65/55);

(f) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas (resolution 65/58);

(g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms (resolution 65/63);

(h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution 65/66);

(i) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures (resolution 65/67);

(j) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control (resolution 65/69);

(k) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (resolution 65/70);

(l) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (resolution 65/73);

(m) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources (resolution 65/74);

(n) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities (resolution 65/75);

(o) Disarmament and non-proliferation education (resolution 65/77);

(p) Relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 66/30);

(q) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (resolution 66/31);

(r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (resolution 66/32);

(s) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them (resolution 66/34);

(t) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 66/35);

(u) Regional disarmament (resolution 66/36);

(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 66/37);

(w) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 66/38);

(x) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (resolution 66/40);

(y) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (resolution 66/44);

(z) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (resolution 66/45);

(aa) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (resolution 66/46);

(bb) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (resolution 66/47);

(cc) Reducing nuclear danger (resolution 66/48);

(dd) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (resolution 66/50);

(ee) Nuclear disarmament (resolution 66/51);

(ff) Missiles (decision 66/516).

96. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (resolution 65/81);

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (resolution 65/82);

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament (resolution 66/53);

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 66/54);

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (resolution 66/55);

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (resolution 66/56);

(g) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 66/57);

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (resolution 66/58).

97. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 38/183 O and 39/148 H):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 66/59);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 66/60).

98. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (resolution 66/61).

99. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (resolution 66/62).

100. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 66/63).

101. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (resolution 66/64).

102. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 66/65).

103. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations (resolution 66/66).

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolutions 64/293, 65/169, 66/178, 66/181 and 66/182).

105. International drug control (resolutions 61/183 and 66/183).

106. Measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 66/105).

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

107. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (a) and 48; resolutions 47/120 B and 51/241).

108. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287).

109. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49).

110. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 66/402);

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 66/403).

111. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decisions 66/411 A and B);

(b) Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (decision 64/405);

(c) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (resolutions 60/180 and 63/145 and decision 66/415);

(d) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council (resolution 65/281 and decision 64/421).

112. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155; decision 66/405);

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decisions 66/406 A, B and C);

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) and decision 66/407);

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 3357 (XXIX) and decisions 66/421 A and B);

(e) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (resolution 248 (III) and decisions 63/411 and 66/410 A and B);

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences (decisions 66/414 A and B);

(g) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (decision 63/419);

(h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (decision 63/424).

113. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136).

114. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (resolutions 60/265, 64/289, 65/1, 65/277, 65/281, 65/285 and 66/2).

115. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade (resolution 66/114).

116. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.[1]

117. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[1]

118. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.[1]

119. Strengthening of the United Nations system:

(a) Strengthening of the United Nations system (resolution 66/255);

(b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance (resolution 66/256).

120. United Nations reform: measures and proposals.[1]

121. Multilingualism (resolution 65/311).

122. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (resolutions 55/285 and 58/316):

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union (resolution 65/274);

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (resolution 55/285);

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (resolution 65/235);

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (resolution 65/128);

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community (resolution 65/242);

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (resolution 65/122);

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (resolution 65/139);

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe (resolution 65/130);

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States (resolution 55/285);

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization (resolution 65/129);

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community (resolution 65/125);

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie (resolution 65/263);

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (resolution 55/285);

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 65/126);

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 65/236);

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (resolution 55/285 and decision 59/567);

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (resolution 55/285);

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (resolution 65/140);

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum (resolution 65/316);

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (resolution 65/127);

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (resolution 65/124);

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community (resolution 55/285).

123. Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme.[2]

124. Global health and foreign policy (resolution 66/115).

125. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.[1]

126. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.[2]

127. International residual mechanism for criminal tribunals.[1]

128. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolutions 52/212 B and 66/232 A and B):

(a) United Nations;

(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations;

(c) International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO;

(d) United Nations University;

(e) Capital master plan;

(f) United Nations Development Programme;

(g) United Nations Children's Fund;

(h) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(j) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(k) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(l) United Nations Population Fund;

(m) United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

(n) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(o) United Nations Office for Project Services;

(p) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994;

(q) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

(r) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

129. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (resolutions 41/213, 64/259, 65/261, 65/262 and 66/257 and decisions 66/556 A, B and C).

130. Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (resolutions 64/241, 65/259, 65/268, 66/246 to 66/250, 66/258 and 66/263 and decisions 66/556 and 66/563).

131. Programme planning (resolutions 58/269, 62/224, 65/244 and 66/8).

132. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations (resolution 47/215).

133. Pattern of conferences (resolution 66/233).

134. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (resolution 64/248).

135. Human resources management (resolutions 63/250, 65/247 and 66/234).

136. Joint Inspection Unit (resolutions 55/230, 61/260 and 66/259).

137. United Nations common system (resolutions 3357 (XXIX), 65/248 and 66/235 A and B).

138. United Nations pension system (resolutions 46/220 and 65/249).

139. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (decision 47/449).

140. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244, 59/272, 64/263 and 66/236).

141. Administration of justice at the United Nations (resolution 66/237).

142. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (resolutions 55/226 and 66/238).

143. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (resolutions 55/225 A and 66/239).

144. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (resolution 66/240 B).

145. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolutions 55/235, 55/236 and 64/249).

146. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolutions 49/233, 65/289 to 65/291, 65/293, 66/264 to 66/266 and 66/271 and decision 66/556 C).

147. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (resolutions 66/241 A and B).

148. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (resolution 66/267).

149. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (resolutions 66/242 A and B).

150. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (resolution 66/268).

151. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (resolution 66/269).

152. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.[2]

153. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (resolution 66/270).

154. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (resolution 66/272).

155. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (resolution 66/273).

156. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (resolution 66/274).

157. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (resolution 66/275).

158. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 66/276);

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 66/277).

159. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (resolutions 66/243 A and B).

160. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.[1]

161. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (resolution 66/278).

162. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (resolution 66/279).

163. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) (resolution 66/280).

164. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 66/108).

165. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly (decision 66/527).

166. Observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the General Assembly (decision 66/530).

167. Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disorders (item proposed by Bangladesh (A/67/141)).

168. Observer status for the Andean Development Corporation in the General Assembly (item proposed by Colombia (A/67/142)).

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Note verbale dated 10 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations has the honour to present the voluntary pledges of the United States with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights.

Promoting and protecting human rights is a core commitment and a central priority for the Government of the United States. The United States therefore has the honour to transmit the attached document containing its human rights commitments and pledges (see annex).

* A/67/100.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 10 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Human rights commitments and pledges of the United States of America

The deep commitment of the United States to championing the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is driven by the founding values of our nation and the conviction that international peace, security and prosperity are strengthened when human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected and protected. As the United States seeks to advance human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world, we do so cognizant of our own commitment to live up to our ideals at home and to meet our international human rights obligations.

The United States was pleased to participate in the universal periodic review process of the Human Rights Council during our tenure on the Council. We are particularly pleased with the opportunity to work closely with civil society throughout the process, including a town hall meeting in Geneva and a dozen consultations throughout the United States. As we stated in our final report, the Government of the United States carefully reviewed the 228 recommendations received during its universal periodic review. Our response to these recommendations reflects our continuing endeavour to create, in the words of our Constitution, a more perfect union.

We therefore make the following pledges.

Commitment to advancing and supporting human rights in the United Nations system

1. The United States commits to continuing its efforts in the United Nations system to be a strong advocate for all people around the world who suffer from abuse and oppression and a stalwart defender of courageous individuals across the globe who work, often at great personal risk, on behalf of the rights of others.

2. The United States commits to continue working with determination for a balanced, credible and effective Human Rights Council to advance the purpose and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To that same end, in partnership with the international community, we will continue to promote universality, transparency and objectivity in all of the endeavours of the Council. The United States is proud of the work we have done in building partnerships with countries from every region, including many non-traditional partners, to increase the credibility of the Council, strengthen it as an institution and create mechanisms to promote and protect human rights.

3. During our first term on the Council, we were glad to see broad support for important initiatives, such as a consensus resolution on freedom of expression, the new appointments of a Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and of a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and a Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

4. The United States is committed to advancing the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the General Assembly and the Third Committee. The United States will continue to strongly support the work of the Special Rapporteurs and independent experts and the dialogue that their reports engender.

5. As we demonstrated during our extensive consultations with civil society across the United States during the universal periodic review process, the United States recognizes and upholds the vital role of civil society and human rights defenders in the promotion and protection of human rights. The United States is committed to upholding its international obligations on freedom of association and of peaceful assembly. We also commit to promoting the effective involvement of non-governmental organizations in the work of the United Nations, including the Council, and other international organizations as evidenced by our active engagement as a member of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

6. As part of our commitment to the principle of the universality of human rights, the United States commits to working with our international partners in the spirit of openness, consultation and respect and reaffirms that expressions of concern about the human rights situation in any country, our own included, are appropriate matters for international discussion.

7. The United States is committed to continuing its support for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and remains one of the largest donors to OHCHR. In 2011, the United States provided $3.2 million to OHCHR and its efforts to address violations of human rights worldwide, almost $1.4 million to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and $5.7 million to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. In addition, we provided $1 million to OHCHR for the start-up costs of a new regional office in the Middle East. We anticipate making contributions to human rights activities in 2012 as well.

8. The United States is also committed to continuing its support of other United Nations bodies whose work contributes to the promotion of human rights. In 2011, in addition to our assessed contributions to United Nations organizations, the United States contributed voluntary funding to support human rights efforts such as through the United Nations Population Fund ($37 million), the United Nations Democracy Fund ($5 million) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) ($6 million).

Commitment to advancing human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity and prosperity internationally

9. The United States commits to continue supporting States in their implementation of human rights obligations, as appropriate, through human rights dialogue, exchange of experts, technical and interregional cooperation and programmatic support of the work of non-governmental organizations.

10. The United States commits to continuing its efforts to strengthen mechanisms in the international system to advance the rights, protection and empowerment of women including through support for UN-Women; the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women and peace and security and all relevant General Assembly

resolutions, particularly 61/143, 63/155, 64/137 and 65/187 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, and resolutions 58/142 and 66/130 on women and political participation; the work of the Commission on the Status of Women; and the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

11. The United States is committed to continuing to promote the human rights of persons regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity and is pleased to support the recent efforts of the independent and autonomous Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to place greater regional focus on this area, as well as the first United Nations resolution on the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgendered individuals adopted by the Human Rights Council (resolution 17/19 on human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity).

12. The United States is committed to continuing to promote the human rights of persons with disabilities, including through measures advancing non-discrimination, inclusion, dignity, individual autonomy, equality of treatment and accessibility.

13. The United States is dedicated to combating both overt and subtle forms of racism and racial discrimination domestically and internationally. It is party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and is committed to seeing the goals of this Convention fully realized and its obligations fully implemented by States parties. Particular emphasis should be placed not only on eliminating any remaining legal barriers to equality, but also on confronting the reality of continuing discrimination and inequality within institutions and societies.

14. The United States is committed to upholding our international obligations to prevent torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The United States supports the work of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Committee against Torture.

15. The United States commits to continuing to promote respect for workers' rights worldwide, including by working with other Governments and the International Labour Organization (ILO) towards the adoption and enforcement of regulations and laws to promote respect for internationally recognized workers' rights and by providing funding for technical assistance projects to build the capacity of worker organizations, employers and Governments to address labour issues, including violations of the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, workplace discrimination, exploitative working conditions, forced labour and the worst forms of child labour, including child soldiering.

16. The United States commits to promoting the ratification and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including by promoting the effective involvement of non-governmental organizations in expert and treaty body meetings related to implementation of the Convention and its Protocol, as well as continuing to advocate a victim-centred and multidisciplinary approach to combating all forms of trafficking in persons and to restoring the dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims of trafficking.

17. The United States commits to continuing to promote freedom of religion for individuals of all religions or beliefs, particularly members of minority and

vulnerable religious groups, through dedicated outreach, advocacy, training and programmatic efforts and to promote religious tolerance. The United States was pleased to support Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 entitled "Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief" and host the first meeting of the Istanbul Process to implement the actions called for in that resolution.

18. The United States commits to continuing to engage on and support economic, social and cultural rights including at the Human Rights Council, in the General Assembly and elsewhere, in terms consistent with human rights instruments we have accepted, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, we continue to support both bilateral and multilateral international assistance programmes that bolster food security, education, health programmes, clean drinking water and other economic and social goods and services.

19. The United States is committed to continuing its leadership role in promoting corporate social responsibility and business and human rights initiatives globally. The United States intends to continue to convene Governments, civil society and business stakeholders to seek joint solutions on business and human rights and continue to serve as participants in key multi-stakeholder initiatives, such as the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers. The United States supports the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which provide a valuable and important framework for corporations, States, civil society and other actors as they work to strengthen their respective approaches to the issue of business and human rights.

20. The United States is also committed to the promotion and protection of human rights through regional organizations. Through our membership in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of American States (OAS), the United States commits to continuing efforts to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms and to strengthening and developing institutions and mechanisms for their protection. In particular recognition of its human rights commitments within the inter-American system, the United States strongly supports the work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, is one of its largest donors and engages actively in its complaints process. Working in concert with other OAS member States, the United States celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Inter-American Democratic Charter in 2011 with the adoption of a final OAS report providing specific recommendations for its full implementation.

21. The United States is actively engaged with the Community of Democracies to support emerging democracies as they work to complete successful transitions.

22. Recognizing the essential contributions of independent media to promoting the fundamental freedom of expression, exposing human rights abuses and promoting accountability and transparency in governance, the United States commits to continuing to champion freedom of expression and to promote media freedom and the protection of journalists worldwide.

Commitment to advancing human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity and prosperity in the United States

23. The United States executive branch is committed to working with the United States Senate to consider the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ILO Convention No. 111 on discrimination (employment and occupation), among other treaties.

24. The United States is committed to meeting its United Nations treaty obligations and participating in a meaningful dialogue with treaty bodies.

25. The United States is committed to cooperating with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, as well as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and other regional human rights bodies, by responding to inquiries, engaging in dialogue and hosting visits. Since joining the Human Rights Council, the United States has hosted six visits by Special Rapporteurs and working groups.

26. The United States is also strongly committed to continuing our longstanding work to combat discrimination based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion and gender in various sectors in our society. Despite the achievements of the civil rights movement and many years of striving to achieve equal rights and equal opportunity for all, invidious discrimination still exists in our country and we continue to fight it through the enforcement of myriad federal civil rights statutes, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act and numerous others.

27. The United States also continues its work to combat hate crimes, police misconduct and human trafficking through federal and state prosecution of these crimes. Our federal hate crime statute makes it unlawful to willfully injure, intimidate or interfere with any person, or to attempt to do so by force or threat of force, because of that other person's race, colour, religion or national origin.

28. The commitment of the United States to continuing to promote human prosperity and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within the United States also includes protecting the rights of individuals with disabilities through enforcement of legislation, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act and the Individual with Disabilities Education Act.

29. The United States is committed to strengthening government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes and furthering its policy on indigenous issues. To that end, we support the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as explained in the announcement of United States support for the Declaration and initiatives to promote the government-to-government relationship and improve the lives of indigenous peoples. While the Declaration is not legally binding, it carries considerable moral and political force and complements the President's ongoing efforts to address historical inequities faced by indigenous communities in the United States.

30. We have taken concrete steps to protect the welfare and human rights of individuals who are gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered. For example, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 expands federal hate crime protection to, among other things, allow the prosecution of perpetrators of hate crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived sexual

orientation or gender identity. This legislation gives our Justice Department and state and local law enforcement important tools and the increased capacity that they need to deter and prosecute these acts of violence.